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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	DISTRICT OF ARIZONA		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
4	vs. CR-11-1013-TUC-RCC		
5	GHERMON LATEKE TUCKER, et al.,		
6	Defendants.		
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8	July 23, 2012 Tucson, Arizona		
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13	MOTION HEARING		
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15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RANER C. COLLINS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
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22	Court Reporter: Erica R. Grund, RDR, CRR Official Court Reporter		
23	405 W. Congress Street Tucson, Arizona 85701		
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25	Proceedings prepared by computerized realtime translation		
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PROCEEDINGS 1 THE CLERK: CR-11-1013, United States of 2 3 America vs. Ghermon Lateke Tucker, Ja'Cory Dante Ranger, and Jerome Noel Ranger, on for pending 4 motions. 5 6 Counsel, please state your appearance. 7 MR. LACEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. James Lacey and Kim Hopkins for the United States. 8 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 9 MR. COOPER: Good afternoon. Dan Cooper 10 on behalf of Ghermon Tucker. He's present, Your 11 Honor. 12 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 13 MR. ARMSTRONG: And Brad Armstrong for 14 15 Ja'Cory Ranger. He's also present. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 16 MR. ARMSTRONG: Good afternoon. 17 MR. YOUNG: And good afternoon, Your 18 Honor. Jon Young for Jerome Ranger, who is out of 19 custody but not yet present in court. I talked to 20 him 14 minutes ago. He said he was 10 minutes 21 away, so I imagine he's getting close. 22 THE COURT: Good afternoon. Do you want 23 to wait for his presence? 24 25 MR. YOUNG: If the Court's willing, I'm

willing to waive it, Your Honor. I'll waive. THE COURT: Let's wait. 2 MR. YOUNG: Okay. 3 THE COURT: If he's just a few moments 4 5 away, let's wait. When you said 14 minutes ago, he was 10 minutes away. I'm not that good at math, 6 7 but that means he should be close. MR. YOUNG: He's probably putting his 8 shoes back on, Your Honor. 9 MR. ARMSTRONG: Your Honor, I just 10 received a text from Mrs. Ranger. She says they're 11 just a few minutes out. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 (Off the record.) 14 THE COURT: Show that Mr. Jerome Ranger is 15 16 now present. DEFENDANT JEROME RANGER: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: Which motion do you want to 18 deal with first? 19 MR. COOPER: May I approach the podium? 20 THE COURT: You may. 21 MR. COOPER: Your Honor, the issue that 22 I'd request that we do first would be our motion 23 regarding the suggestiveness of the initial 24 identification, and in our joint motions in limine, 25

I believe it would be three.

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I think there are numerous motions the Government believes are going to be uncontested today. This is one of the contested motions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COOPER: The Government's response to the motion — and we have to go back in time to the motions hearing, or the hearing I guess a couple weeks ago in which the Government indicated it was not going to use the suggestive identification procedure by the FBI with the informant. That was the procedure we had objected to in which Mr. Tucker had then, at the change of plea, been asked about whether he was present at the February 4th.

I indicated that I thought that now that he was being — that his plea was being, by the Government, requested to be thrown out, that he was at a great disadvantage because he had basically admitted to being at that February 4th meeting.

The Government then indicated quite magnanimously that it would not use that identification procedure, and the Court I remember indicated — because I had then said at that time, that puts me in somewhat of a bind as to what I'm

going to be saying about the identification.

We now know what the Government had in mind, because in their response, they say, we're not going to worry about the procedure on February 14th in which Agent Edwards showed a one-person photographic show-up to the informant and said, basically, is this the person, and Mr. Tucker was identified.

We're absolutely not going to go there; however, what we are going to do is we're going to ask the informant at trial to make an in-court identification of Mr. Tucker as being present at the February 4th meeting. And the problem with that is, you know, the Government's magnanimity is not quite so much.

The real issue, Your Honor, is the suggestiveness of the initial identification, which was on February 14th and which was the subject of the motion to suppress. And then the Government, when we — when I said, you know, how can you now pull Mr. Tucker's plea when he admitted that, when, he didn't really need to during the colloquy for the change of plea and the Government said, don't worry, we're not going to use it, the whole issue is suggestiveness and whether or not the

suggestiveness of the initial identification then taints any subsequent procedures.

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So what the Government is doing is having it all its own way. It's saying, we're not going to go into the procedure by which the informant identified Mr. Tucker. Well, that's great, because our claim is that it was a fully suggestive identification.

So the Government says, we're just going to skip that, and Tucker and his attorney are not going to be able to challenge that. We're not going to go into it. All we'll do is we'll jump ahead to the in-court identification which, Your Honor, under all the case law, under the Arizona case law, under the case — under federal case law, the issue is the suggestiveness of the initial identification.

And we believe we've made a prima facie case that this identification, this photo identification procedure, absolutely was suggestive and could not help but have tainted any subsequent identification, particularly an in-court identification.

So the Government simply can't say, we're just going to ignore the February 14th absolutely

suggestive procedure, and we'll give Cooper that.

Instead we'll just jump ahead to the trial and have
the informant identify him at trial.

They're intertwined. They're totally related. You can't say, well, we won't deal with the February 14th procedure. We'll just jump ahead to the in-court identification, which has now been tainted by the February 14th procedure.

And we believe that the Government, the Government's offer not to use the February 14th identification amounts to absolutely nothing if they're now going to use the subsequent tainted in-court identification.

THE COURT: Mr. Lacey?

MR. LACEY: Yes, Your Honor. Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. LACEY: Your Honor as far as the February 14th showing of photographs to the informant back on that date, there were a total of 18 photographs shown. There were two black males that were in that spread, and the rest were non-black, if you will.

The way the two black males were selected was by license plates that were identified outside

of the meeting on 2/4 or thereafter when they did some follow-up surveillance, and it comes back to Michael Austin and Mr. Tucker as the two males that were identified through license plate tags.

THE COURT: The two photographs were of Michael Austin and Mr. --

MR. LACEY: Mr. Tucker, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- Tucker?

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MR. LACEY: That's correct.

And as far as it being unduly suggestive, would it have been better to have a six-pack or an eight-pack, you know, if it was a bank robbery or on the scene of things, but as we've heard testimony from the agent, this was a developing investigation, trying to see where the tentacles led them.

It was not an issue of, was this a splitsecond meeting. If we need to have a hearing regarding that particular spread of photographs that were shown to the informant, so be it.

THE COURT: We've already had testimony about that issue already.

MR. LACEY: We have, so I just don't see the point, but I suggest to the Court that it was not unduly suggestive. It was just, do you see anyone here that was at that meeting back on 2/4?

He picked out Mr. Tucker, and he picked out -- I

believe there were three or four of the Mexican

defendants that were similarly at that meeting that

were in that package of 16 photographs.

One kind of corroborates the other, and we now know from the Mexican defendants who have pled guilty in the investigation that the informant, the cooperator, was right on as far as all the people that he identified back on 2/14 that had been at the meeting on 2/4.

And I don't -- I submit to the Court it wasn't unduly suggestive, and any in-court identification which has already been made on two different occasions, as I recall, by the cooperator, should happen in front of the jury as well, that he should be permitted, if he can, to pick out Mr. Tucker as being present at the 2/4 meeting.

THE COURT: So your argument is that it wasn't unduly suggestive --

MR. LACEY: That's correct.

THE COURT: -- number one and, therefore, any in-court identification shouldn't be tainted?

MR. LACEY: Exactly.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cooper, anything 1 further? 2 3 MR. COOPER: No, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. I'll take it under advisement. 5 Next motion. Was that motion -- which 6 7 motion was that, No. 1? MR. COOPER: Number 3, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Well, your No. 3 is --9 MR. COOPER: It's our -- on the joint 10 motions in limine that was filed --11 THE COURT: It's Motion 702 then. That's 12 what I need, the docket number. 13 MS. HOPKINS: I think it's 767. 14 THE COURT: 767? Okay. That's the one I 15 need. That's the number I need. Okay. 16 MR. COOPER: I've got CR-702. Document 17 767 is the Government's response. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 702. Next motion. 19 MR. COOPER: Your Honor, I believe the 20 other one that I -- and I think Mr. Young and 21 Mr. Armstrong would like to address this as well, 22 which would be No. 1, which would be our Crawford 23 motion, essentially, and it's CR-585. Under the 24 joint motions in limine, it would be No. 1. The 25

Government's response is Document 585.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. COOPER: What I would point to, Your Honor — and this is our motion regarding the conversations essentially taking place between the informant and various Mexican defendants.

Really the Government can't point to hardly any conversations between the black defendants, if any. These are all the tape recorded conversations that the informant had with all of the defendants who already pled and will not be involved in this case.

I'd point you to the last sentence of the Government's response, which essentially demonstrates that the Government has totally missed the point. That sentence says, "Defendants who are suspected of ongoing criminal activity have no protection from their own misplaced confidence in an undercover Government informant."

Well, that does nothing for Crawford, Your Honor, because frankly, this language, the misplaced confidence in the undercover Government informant was from the Mexicans. That's where the Crawford issue is. The black guys didn't have any confidence in this informant. They didn't have any

dealings with him.

So the Government can't now come in and argue, citing a 1966 case, Hoffa v. United States, that it's these defendants' fault that they had confidence in Tony. They had nothing to do with Tony. All these conversations were with the defendants who are no longer in this case, and we won't have the opportunity to cross-examine them.

THE COURT: And you're saying these are conversations that occurred prior to the arrest?

MR. COOPER: That's correct.

THE COURT: These are conversations that were in the quote/unquote planning stage of the --

MR. COOPER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- supposed rip?

MR. COOPER: That's right.

THE COURT: And they were all held with the Mexican codefendants.

MR. COOPER: That's right.

THE COURT: The Government's claiming that those are statements made by co-conspirators, and they should come in for that reason.

MR. COOPER: Right. And they cite the fact that Crawford doesn't apply because of the misplaced confidence the person involved in

criminal activity has in the Government's informant. They had no misplaced confidence in the Government informant because they hadn't met him.

MR. LACEY: As the Court I suspect is seeing with the argument being made by counsel, here we have statements made during and in furtherance of the conspiracy, albeit mostly by the Mexican defendants, although you recall on 2/4 there were also statements in English between a black male who was present at this meeting and Mayco and the informant.

Where someone joins in the existing conspiracy, the law has been here for just about forever, one who joins in an existing conspiracy is accountable for all that took place during -- prior to them joining the conspiracy.

So first we have the blacks that joined afterwards. We submit that, first off, Tucker was part of that. But second, anyone that came in later is accountable for what the codefendants or co-conspirators said early on. Whether they were there or not, whether they were even part of the conspiracy at that point in time, they adopted anything that took place during the planning stages of this particular rip that was going to be done

here in Tucson.

THE COURT: Mr. Young, did you want to say something additional about this?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, Your Honor.

The motion — this motion started at CR-277, I filed a supplement to it at 585. The supplement addressed only the confrontation portion at 585. There is the Government's response at 606. It's No. 1 in the joint motions in limine. It's 767. And it's No. 1 in the Government's response to the motions in limine at 790.

What I'm raising, the portion of what I'm raising, Saji Vettiyil originally raised this as a hearsay and confrontation motion at 277, but since then, I've analyzed it as a confrontation motion.

So what I'm -- what I'm advancing is not a hearsay objection at all. It's a confrontation objection.

THE COURT: Under Crawford.

MR. YOUNG: Under Crawford, right. So the hearsay objection, the co-conspirator statement is really not relevant to what I want to talk about, which is Crawford.

Crawford requires confrontation of testimonial evidence, and it offers up a definition

of testimonial evidence, because that's not a term that we've really been using up until now. It defines testimonial evidence to include, at a minimum, police interrogation, at a minimum, police interrogation. So I know it includes that much.

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Then the question is, is this police interrogation, everything this informant has gone out and inquired of everyone in the course of his investigation?

The police hired this confidential informant many years ago. They paid him many thousands of dollars, over \$100,000 in this case, plus much more money in many other cases. He's clearly working for the police. He's a paid informant.

Paid informants have done police interrogation for many years, and I'll throw out a couple cases there. Henry and I think the Messiah case, the jailhouse informant cases. Paid informants working for the police, if they're working for the police before they start looking, are police interrogation.

And as far as what's interrogation and what's not interrogation, the CI in this case clearly -- and he admitted on the stand. He stated

that he did deliberately elicit responses, which is the test for interrogation. You can use a functional equivalent test too, but they both come down to the same thing, deliberately eliciting responses.

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He was working for the police, and he deliberately elicited responses, so everything that he got back is police interrogation, and it needs to be confronted.

The Government's response starts out by citing a case here, United States vs. Larson, at 460 F.3d 1200. I took a look at the Larson case over the weekend and frankly lost interest in it when I realized that it was vacated later the same year. The subsequent — it was vacated at 471 F.3d 1359.

The subsequent case in Larson at 495 F.3d 1094 does not address out-of-court statements at all. It finds error in precluding cross-examination on a CI's mandatory minimum. The CI was facing life in that case, and the Court precluded that. Clearly that's something that the defense would have liked the jury to know about in that case. So that's where the Larson case went.

The Government's thought here is

interesting to me because their thought is that the declarants, mostly Chivo and Gollo in this case, they did most of the talking, their thought is that the declarants had no expectation, that's what they say, because the declarants had no expectation that the statement might be used at trial.

Somehow because Chivo and Gollo had no expectation that this would be used in court, therefore I don't need to cross-examine their made-up statements, that just on the face of it is not making any sense to me, particularly in light of some of the other stuff I'm seeing, the unreliable nature of everything that Gollo and Chivo had to say.

Chivo starts out this case by having claimed -- and this is what I understand to be a false claim, but he claimed to have cut some guy's head off for \$5,000. He claimed that Chilango drove him to this murder where he cut somebody's head of as part of a contract killing.

Gollo and Chivo both repeatedly claimed to have kidnapped and thrown away three workers for Macho Prieto, thrown away, slang for having killed --

THE COURT: Stop for a second. Do you

intend to go into those conversations that he just 1 talked about at all? 2 3 MR. LACEY: No. The point being --4 MR. YOUNG: THE COURT: Those two conversations --5 6 Okay. 7 MR. YOUNG: There is a whole lot of other conversations that are also unreliable because 8 these two guys are unreliable. They are puffing 9 their ability. They are talking about blacks. 10 They claimed one, two, or four blacks, but they 11 never claim anywhere near nine blacks. 12 And in fact, Gollo, Gollito, and Chivo 13 also said on March the 2nd that they didn't bring 14 That they did not bring the blacks. 15 any blacks. The kidnapping, they claimed yet another 16 kidnapping, a son of a Macho Prieto worker, for 17 which they got \$300,000. And I imagine -- I don't 18 know if the Government wants to go into that or 19 not. It doesn't really matter. 20 THE COURT: Are you going into that one? 21 MR. LACEY: No. 22 MR. YOUNG: It's further indicia of the 23 unreliability of these two guys and why we really 24

need to cross-examine these two guys rather than

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just let everything that they said about blacks generally roll into the case.

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Now, when they're talking about blacks, they never once name or identify anybody, certainly not these three defendants, and they don't name or identify any of the other defendants. Nobody gets named. They're just talking about blacks that they have working for them, that they have doing other jobs, that they have doing things for them, that they're tough, that they're dangerous.

You've seen my list of other home invasions. It's No. 6, and we'll get to that down the line. There's a long line of made-up stuff about blacks, or it's about some other blacks. I don't know which, but it's not about these blacks. It's something that needs to be -- needs to be addressed. It's unreliable.

And also I'm noticing, as I look back at the docket this past week, I'm realizing that Chivo and Gollo have both been sentenced, so it's looking to me like they're not going to be testifying as part of this case, and I'll extrapolate just a little bit from my knowledge of having tried cases here before, my guess is that they have probably been debriefed by the Government and were unable to

identify any of these three people or probably any of the nine blacks that were involved in the case.

I'm thinking that there is probably some exculpatory evidence that Gollo and Chivo could bring to the case that these are the wrong people or that these guys were not hired by Gollo and Chivo and that they have never been hired by Gollo and Chivo, and that's why Gollo and Chivo are sentenced and they're not testifying in this case.

So for many reasons their statements about blacks should not be used in this case.

Unreliability, the fact that they are clearly not talking about these blacks, and the fact that we have a right to confront testimonial evidence in this case.

And I think just simply the definition of "testimonial evidence" gets us where we need to be, but I really can't talk about that without talking about the unreliability of everything that those two had to say, and also the possible exculpatory nature of what came out in their debriefings.

I haven't gotten it yet. I don't know what it is, but if they did say that these are not the blacks and we didn't hire the blacks and we've never worked with these three guys before, I assume

I would have that in my hand by now.

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And that's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Armstrong?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Your Honor, very briefly.

I'm probably not adding much to anything Mr. Cooper and Mr. Young have brought up, but I do think that we need to go beyond whether this is merely testimonial or nontestimonial for the Crawford analysis.

I wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Young that the reliability aspect of this needs to be considered, and I'm asking the Court to consider that, given what Chivo and Gollo, the statements they may have made, even if the Government isn't going to bring in some of the more salacious comments, I think these are people that the jury would -- I feel I would need to be able to crossexamine what it is they're saying, the various claims that they may be making about, you know, what was going to happen here, the planning stage, things such as that.

So, Judge I would ask the Court to also consider the reliability factor that was -- I guess that was the state of the law before 2004

Crawford. That was one of the prongs that the

Court would have to look at.

But in this case in particular, given that there is a confidential informant, you've got folks — he's recorded, and they're saying all sorts of wild things, and even when we get rid of the wild things, we're still going into things that the jury is going to hear about my client that I'm going to be completely unable to cross—examine.

And so for that reason I'd ask that the Court find that these are testimonial and exclude them.

THE COURT: Thanks.

MR. LACEY: Just one thing. The only thing I would point out to the Court is Messiah deals with people that have been indicted. We're not there.

And I've already addressed the other issues, unless Court has anything further.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks. Next motion.

MR. COOPER: Your Honor, I know that we're jumping around a little bit, and I don't have the number, but I filed a couple of Brady motions last week, and I'd like to address the issues in them, if I could.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. COOPER: The informant in this case will play a central role as to what happens.

THE COURT: You filed them on the 19th, motion 787 and 786.

MR. COOPER: Thank you.

I believe that there is a considerable amount of Brady material with respect to him that we haven't received. In particular, Your Honor, he testified at the suppression hearing that he had been stopped in New Mexico and arrested with multiple pounds of marijuana and that he had been released.

I believe that that happened because he was working for the Government, and I believe that that is Brady material, and it's a benefit to him, and I'd like to see all of the information with respect to that arrest, why he was not charged, and how this, as he put it, mistake, wound up not costing him anything.

I'd like to know who, in fact, authorized there being no charges. We've seen no documentation whatsoever from this incident. Even if he at the time was not working on this case, he was working as an informant for the Government at

the time, and prior to -- I believe prior to getting involved in this case.

But I think it's relevant as to the kinds of benefits he receives as an informant, and it's also highly material as to how he is treated as an informant.

And the second main issue that I have with respect to Brady, Your Honor, is — has to do with his tax returns. He indicated specifically that he pays income taxes on the money that he's earned as an informant. I don't believe that. And I believe that the testimony in this case was that he was handed cash and not given a Government check, that he was given cash for his work in this case.

And I cannot fathom that, after he was handed 70-something-thousand dollars worth of cash, he then turned around and reported it on his income tax, although that is what he testified to. But I think if he didn't tell the truth about that, and I'm fairly certain he did not, we're entitled to that, and I'd like to see his tax returns and see how much of that 70 -- actually 100,000, if you include moving expenses, he declared.

Those are the two main issues with respect to Brady, although as Mr. Young just mentioned, I'd

like to see the presentence reports, if nothing else, of Chivo and Gollo to see what they said about this offense and to see if in there they've indicated that they knew any blacks, that they knew blacks were going to be involved, anything about the offense.

We don't have any of the -- any of those presentence reports, and I'd request not just for those two, but for all the sentenced individuals in this case. We'd like the presentence reports to see if there is Brady material in there as to what they said was taking place with respect to the black defendants.

This is sort of an aside. It's not in the motion. However, Mr. Young has ordered and I thought my office has also, the transcript of the informant, from his testimony at the motion to suppress. We don't have it yet. And we'd request that the court order that whoever's preparing it, whatever court reporter is preparing it, expedite that, because we anticipate that sometime in the week before trial, we're going to be receiving a significant amount of additional discovery from the Government, and it would — it would be pretty onerous for us to receive that transcript right at

the time of trial while we have the other material from the Government.

So if the Court would do that, we'd appreciate it the.

(A discussion was held off the record between the Court and Court Reporter.)

THE COURT: You'll have it in about three days.

MR. COOPER: Thank you.

MR. LACEY: Your Honor, starting with the New Mexico reports requested by defense counsel, I see that as an issue of inquiry, and deservedly so, that the defense should go into.

I was out on leave last week, but I understand in my absence we got at least one report that came in from New Mexico dealing with that incident. When we give out a week before trial the information pertaining to our source, that will be in there as well.

Next the tax returns. We don't have tax returns for our informant. We don't have tax returns as far as I'm aware for any of the defendants in this case. We're not going to get them, and it's a cumbersome process. The U.S. Attorney has to authorize it. It's got to go

through all sorts of hoops through IRS, and we don't have an obligation, I submit to the Court, to get those, and we don't have them.

And talk about time. I don't think there will be enough time anyway, even if we were inclined to go out and get them. But we don't have them, and we don't think there's an obligation on our part to produce tax returns for any of the witnesses in this case, including the informant.

As far as the presentence reports for the —— for Gollo and Chivo and the other defendants, I also see that the defense is entitled that. I had a case with Judge Roll some years ago that that was an issue, even where the reports hadn't been generated, and the Ninth Circuit sent it back for additional findings, which Judge Roll made in one of my tunnel cases.

So I have put together -- I had put together in my absence last week the PSRs for all the defendants in this case. We'll be redacting all the nonpertinent stuff and bringing them to the Court in camera for you to bless what the redacted versions --

THE COURT: When you say "nonpertinent stuff," you're talking about the identification of

people, such as social security numbers and stuff like that? 2 3 MR. LACEY: Yes, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Date of birth, too, I think they'd redact. 5 MR. LACEY: Anything -- the personal data 6 7 that would cause issues with those people, but as far as the factual statements and all the things 8 that they made, obviously the defense is entitled 9 to do that. Especially if they're anything 10 exculpatory, which I don't think there is, but 11 regardless, they'll be getting those as well. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. LACEY: If there is anything else the 14 Court has questions about -- thank you. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Young? 16 MR. YOUNG: If I could be heard still on 17 the Brady issue, Your Honor, the presentence report 18 is probably not going to do it for what I'm 19 interested in. 20 What I'm interested in is that part of the 21 debriefing where --22 THE COURT: If there was a debriefing. 23 MR. YOUNG: If there was. 24 25 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. YOUNG: Where Agent Edwards --

THE COURT: Stop for a second.

MR. LACEY: To cut it short, I've had those pulled as well, and we'll be having them redacted as far as personal data. All the statements of all the defendants in this case where they gave postarrest statements or statements any time thereafter, those will be part of the materials we'll give to counsel for all defendants in this case.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. YOUNG: Well, coming down the pike it's a bit of an issue for me, Your Honor, because we're so close to trial. My suspicion is that there was a point during one of these debriefings that I'm presuming happened where Agent Edwards put an eight-by-ten glossy photo of my client, Jerome Ranger, in front of Gollo and in front of Chivo and said, who is this guy, did you hire him, have you ever worked with him before, and they said no.

I need that part of the debriefing, and once I get that part of the debriefing, that's certainly something that I would like to present in the course of my case in chief. It's exculpatory because Gollo was the person running this thing,

and if he didn't hire my client, and if Chivo didn't hire my client, and if neither of them have ever worked with my client before — what the Government would like to do is talk about all this stuff that the blacks have done, and I've got one of the three black guys sitting in the courtroom, and everybody's going to be looking at these three blacks like this is all stuff that they've done when I have a very good feeling that Chivo and Gollo have both told the Government we've never seen these guys before.

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And if that's the case, what are we doing here? And I would like to present that to the jury, and if I am going to present that to the jury, I'm going to need three weeks to get a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum together and get a subpoena together and get those served, and hopefully Gollo and Chivo are still in Arizona.

We're getting up pretty close to the -- so coming down the pike is not really what I want to hear. I don't want to hear it a week before trial. I just want to know now. I just want to know today, end of the day today, is there exculpatory from Gollo and Chivo with respect to my client.

THE COURT: Can you answer that,
Mr. Lacey?

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MR. LACEY: I'd have to check with the agent. Let me check.

But first off, as the Court's well aware, the way this investigation came together, they had the Mexican crew. Mayco Ledezma came into the picture. He was the connection with the blacks. That speaks for itself. I can check with the case agent to see if he has any information, if you will.

(Off the record.)

MR. LACEY: Your Honor, I spoke with Agent Edwards. He tells me that many of the Mexican defendants, including Gollo and Chivo, were shown photographs and identified some of the black members in this — that are going to trial and also that were involved in the case.

I asked them specifically, is there anything negative where they did not identify any of the players involved in this case, and he didn't have any recollection, although we'll definitely check on that.

But again, we're -- we have a Brady obligation, and we're well aware of it. We'll know

this week, and we'll get to defense counsel anything this week that falls in that category.

So they're on notice. Anything where there's negative as far as photo IDs by any of the defendants, we'll let the defense know this week.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. COOPER: I have one more issue, one more motion I'd like to discuss, if I could.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. COOPER: This, Your Honor, would be ——
it would be under —— I guess would be CR-745. It's
No. 2 in our motion and No. 2 in the Government's
response but 745 is the Court's number.

This has to do with the request to suppress the warrantless nighttime search of Mayco Ledezma's residence on November 11th of 2010, and the Government's — the reason I'd like to address it is the Government indicates in its response that it does not intend to introduce evidence from the search of the residence in its case in chief at trial.

The issue that we had raised previously and what I thought we were trying to raise in this motion was, are they going to try to introduce anything, including the identity of people that

took place or that they learned during the course of the search. 2 3 They don't indicate that --I'm sure that they're going to THE COURT: 4 5 try to. 6 MR. COOPER: And that's what our motion 7 was intended to preclude. THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. LACEY: Your Honor, as far as the 9 November search, we don't intend to go into the 10 facts pertaining to that at all in our case. 11 only if the defendants, through their putting on 12 their case or cross-examination of our witnesses, 13 opens up those doors, that it would be -- that 14 we'll reconsider that issue. 1.5 But in our case in chief, we have no 16 intention of going into what happened back in 17 November up in Phoenix. 18 THE COURT: So you're not going to be 19 talking about the dog sniffing and following a car 20 to that particular residence and all that kind of 21 stuff? You're not going to touch it? 22 MR. LACEY: We're not going to go there in 23 our case in chief unless the doors are opened. 24

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 Just a couple of brief matters. 2 Paragraphs eight, nine and 10 of the joint 3 motions in limine, eight is dealing with gang 4 affiliation. 5 6 THE COURT: Right. I thought we already 7 said there was going to be no testimony at all about gang affiliations in this case. 8 MR. LACEY: That's correct. 9 MR. ARMSTRONG: Okay. And then I read the 10 response. I'm just seeking clarification for nine 11 and 10. I would like to be heard on eight a little 12 bit. 13 Unless the Government's conceding they're 14 15 not going to be -- my concern is, and this is something that I should have filed a supplemental 16 motion in limine, is the mere color and the make of 17 the vehicle that Ja'Cory was --18 THE COURT: The color of the vehicle is 19 gang affiliation? 20 MR. ARMSTRONG: Red. 21 MR. LACEY: We're going into that. 22 MR. ARMSTRONG: I missed that. You're not 23 going into that? 24

MR. LACEY: We are going to go into it,

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but we're not going to suggest it's gang affiliated.

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MR. ARMSTRONG: Having lived in Tucson for 14 years, I think, you know, when I hear folks talking about gang affiliation, whether folks are involved in a gang or not, if they talk about a red Escalade, I think the general perception is that the individuals associated with that vehicle may be involved in a gang.

Judge, I don't think that the color of the vehicle or the make of the vehicle, the fact that it's an Escalade, a Cadillac Escalade, has anything to do with whether or not these folks were involved in a conspiracy. I think it's completely irrelevant. I think it would be offered merely to make a suggestion to the jury that the Government's already conceded that does not need to be made and shouldn't be made.

THE COURT: The Government also said they're not going to try and make that inference anyway. That's what I thought I heard.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Well, and again, it may be something that they're not even trying to elicit.

My point is, you heard red Escalade, and folks may jump to the conclusion that --

THE COURT: Until you just said that, I have never heard that, ever, that because someone drives a red car, they're in a gang.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Well, a red Cadillac Escalade, I think, carries certain -- certainly carries connotations of potentially gang activity. That's been my experience, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ARMSTRONG: And again, I don't know why it would matter that it's a Cadillac, that it's an Escalade, or that it's red. The colors — the color and the make have absolutely nothing to do. It's irrelevant, and I'd ask the Court make a further order that they be precluded from bringing up those issues.

MR. LACEY: The Escalade was black, the Expedition was red, just for the record.

I've got to set the record straight here.

Just so there is no confusion, when I mentioned on the earlier point, when we talked about the November incident up in Phoenix, one way I can see the door being opened is if the defendants on trial here are suggesting that they didn't know Mayco or Mayco Ledezma.

He was at that meeting in November, and as

were some blacks. If that door gets opened, we're sure going there, and that was an example of how it would become relevant, if they suggested there was no connection between Mayco and these defendants.

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But other than that, again, we have no intention of going into it in our case in chief, but there are many things that could cause that to change, and that's one example.

MR. YOUNG: We're jumping back and forth between a couple of different motions here, Your Honor.

With respect to the November 11th, 2010 search, that's a Fourth Amendment violation. It's a warrantless search of a house in the middle of the night. It's clearly not coming in under the Fourth Amendment. It was a two-and-a-half-hour wait before they went into the house. There is no exigent circumstances. There is no reason to be going into it.

The Government is discussing it in terms of relevance, which is making me just a little bit uneasy, because relevance is really not a Fourth Amendment exception. What would be a Fourth Amendment exception is if one of the defendants took the stand and then said something contrary to

what the police discovered or didn't discover or whatever they found out that night.

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They can be impeached with a Fourth Amendment violation, so really the terminology should be in terms of impeachment rather than relevance. Impeachment is what would make it relevant.

And as long as that's the understanding, then I'm comfortable with what's going on with respect to the November 11th search.

MR. LACEY: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. YOUNG: And the same with respect to the gang affiliation, Your Honor. Again, they're looking at it in terms of relevance. I have to remind --

THE COURT: I don't see at any point in time gang affiliations in this case being relevant.

MR. YOUNG: I don't think that could happen either. I also don't think that it would be sufficient, and my motion is really couched in terms of sufficiency of the evidence. In terms of Huddleston vs. United States, I don't think there is sufficient evidence to go to the jury.

That's why I had Sergeant Denney, if you

recall, down here to testify at the hearing. came in, got on the stand. It was kind of an 2 embarrassment for me. It turned out I had no 3 questions for him at all because the issue of gang 4 5 involvement was not going to be used. But again, I don't want to see it twisted 6 7 up into some sort of relevance exception. problem is there's no evidence of gang --8 THE COURT: I don't see any way we get 9 involved in a gang discussion in this case. 10 MR. YOUNG: Good. Me neither, Your Honor. 11 MR. COOPER: He's trying to tell you to 12 stop. 13 THE COURT: I'm trying to tell you I've 14 already ruled that gangs aren't to be mentioned --15 MR. YOUNG: Yes. 16 THE COURT: -- that we're not going to 17 talk about gangs. We're not going to imply that 18 they're gang members. It's not going to happen. 19 MR. YOUNG: On to the next one? 20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 MR. YOUNG: Is there any one that you guys 22 want to do? 23 24 MR. COOPER: No. MR. YOUNG: Four and five are both 25

responding to the Government as being premature,
Your Honor. I'm doing my best here. Last time I
was in Court the Government wanted a deadline on
motions in limine, so I'm trying to bring this in
good faith as quickly as I can, but as the
Government points out, they haven't given me the
disclosure yet. That's hardly my fault.

THE COURT: Four and five being?

MR. YOUNG: Very similar motions having to do with pretrial IDs.

THE COURT: I just want to make sure we're looking at the same piece of paper. That's all.

MR. YOUNG: I'm imagining that the pretrial IDs with Yovani, Gollito, Andy Pineda, with Yovani's brother-in-law probably all happened in the exact same fashion, that they happened with the confidential informant, eight-by-ten glossy photos rather than a six-pack line-up, unless Agent Edwards changed his procedure between the time he talked to the informant and the time that he talked to these cooperating codefendants.

And I understand that they have not been disclosed as cooperating codefendants, but Gollito, Yovani, and Andy Pineda stick out. If they had been shown eight-by-ten glossy photos of our

clients and identified those photos of our clients as being present at this, that, or the other thing, those are more bad IDs, and we might as well get into it sooner rather than later.

If we want to wait until closer to trial, until after the Government's disclosed those facts, that's okay. I bring them now. It's premature, but I still bring them now because I think that's probably what happened.

THE COURT: Mr. Lacey?

MR. LACEY: Your Honor, we've already addressed some of the issues as far as the defendants in this case who have pled out or resolved their case, and we will be giving the defense all the debriefings, photo identifications that were made by any people in this case, whether they're going to be testifying in court or not.

You know, we have a fairly good idea about who we're going to be calling as witnesses in the case, as you can well imagine, but there are some variations to that, and I think it's premature at this point, and perhaps it's a ploy by defense counsel to try and see who our witnesses are going to be earlier on than the week before, but a week before they'll have the information.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr. Young?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, Judge. On to No. 6, with respect to other home invasions committed by unnamed blacks who are not here in this courtroom today.

As I've indicated, I really think that

Gollo and Chivo probably already told the

Government that these blacks did not do other home
invasions with them. There is a list of stuff that
they got to say about blacks generally, that the
black males wear police uniforms. That's what the
blacks do. Mayco is the boss of a black crew.

Home invasions Brandon's crew has conducted in the
past. Black males who conduct home invasions —

THE COURT: Slow down.

MR. YOUNG: I'm sorry. Miami was in charge of a group of blacks who would enter the houses they would rip off. These black guys are crazy. A truck that carries the tools of the black guys. They're good workers. Blacks are more tricky. The blacks got sent up to another job. They send the black guys because they don't give a shit. The black guys go anywhere. They dress as police and wear the vests and everything. They're

extreme, but as long as they get paid, they won't hurt the kid. The black dudes just got one yesterday, and it turned out well. There is no problem with them.

I don't want to read the whole thing. It goes on for a couple of pages, Your Honor. There is a lot in there about black dudes. There is no names of any black dudes. There's no dates, there's no places, there's no nothing to back up anything that Gollo and Chivo are saying.

And as we've discussed earlier, Gollo and Chivo are both notoriously unreliable and happily talking about heads that they've cut off that they didn't really cut off and kidnap victims that they've thrown away that they really didn't kidnap and throw away and making up stuff for the sake of puffing up their own abilities, and they're puffing up their own abilities at the sake of our clients, although they didn't know it at the time. Their our clients now.

Now they've apparently got nothing to say about our clients and don't recognize our clients. But they've said all of this stuff about blacks, and here I am representing one of the three blacks in the courtroom, and all this stuff about blacks

is going to come rolling in as a co-conspirator statement.

I understand hearsay, but I also understand Huddleston, and Huddleston says, if you've got other act information, if you've got prior bad acts, you've got to have sufficient evidence of it to go to the jury, and I submit that anyone of these prior bad acts that they're talking about is insufficient — would be a directed verdict straight out of the box.

If you just tried to convict them on that's what the blacks do, that's a directed verdict straight out of the box.

They just got one yesterday and it turned out well. That's not enough evidence to go to a jury. It's not a place. It's not a date. It's not a -- it's not a name. It's --

THE COURT: Where did you get all these statements of, the recording?

MR. YOUNG: The page number of the disclosure that these page numbers are from?

THE COURT: No, I mean these are not the recordings? This is the page number.

MR. YOUNG: This is the page number.

THE COURT: This is not from the

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recordings themselves? MR. YOUNG: No. This is from the 2 translation of the recordings. 3 4 THE COURT: Okay. MR. YOUNG: So that's what I have with 5 respect to Huddleston and 404(b) and other home 6 7 invasions. I don't want to deal with home invasions that other blacks may or may not have 8 committed. It's got nothing to do with me, it's 9 got nothing to do with my client, and it just 10 dirties up the trial by a lot for me. 11 I don't think it's sufficient to go to the 12 jury under Huddleston. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Armstrong, anything 14 additional you want to add? 15 MR. ARMSTRONG: No, thank you, sir. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Cooper, anything 17 additional you want to add on this? 18 MR. COOPER: No, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Lacey? 20 MR. LACEY: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. 21 Your Honor, there's some delicate areas 22 that have to be addressed or will be addressed 23 during the course of the trial. 24 25 For example, one or more of the witnesses,

Government witnesses, that will be testifying were involved in other home invasions. They may have been involved, depending upon which witness it may be, with some of these defendants.

If on cross-examination by -- I need to know or would request to know whether the defense is going to cross-examine some of these witnesses, the Government witnesses, about prior home invasions they may have committed, and if they are, then I want to go into it on direct examination first, for the obvious reasons.

If they're going to say we're not going to ask them any questions about any prior home invasions, then that makes it a little different, and we can try and sterilize the case as much as we can up to a point.

But part of the conversations that were had by the Mexicans with the informant, some of the recorded meetings are where Mr. Tucker may have been present on 2/4, for example, conversations where the Mexican co-conspirators were talking, trying to build up the confidence of the informant about the credentials of the people they were working in conjunction with, that is, the black crew that they worked with in the past and we're

going to work with on this job.

In that -- in that respect, it's relevant because it's during and in furtherance of the conspiracy, trying to build up the credentials of the co-conspirators who were not present.

So it's a delicate balance, but it will be something that we need address further beyond just throwing out some statements that were --

THE COURT: How many of these recordings do you intend to play?

MR. LACEY: We intend to play certain portions of the 2/4 meeting, portions, redacted, because it's a fairly long meeting, and I'm not going to bore the jury out of their socks.

And we'll have those ready a week before trial with the redacted versions of what we intend to play in front of the jury, similarly with the other calls or the other meetings that may have taken place. For example, on 3/2, the informant was in a vehicle driving with one of the Mexican crew members down to the warehouse. That was recorded.

It was a recording done at the warehouse where there's a conversation about -- the blacks came up during the course of that conversation,

during the course of that day, on 3/2. That would be highly relevant about what was going to take place with the people that were present in Tucson on that day.

So it depends. We'll have all that laid out for the defense a week before trial when we video our redacted versions.

THE COURT: When you lay that out for them, lay it out for me too. I want to see them.

MR. LACEY: Absolutely. Yes, Your Honor. I'd be happy to.

MR. YOUNG: Well, Your Honor, there he goes again with the relevance. I'm not attacking the relevance. I'm attacking the sufficiency.

There is no evidence of these other home invasions.

THE COURT: I understand what you're saying, Mr. Young. Here's the bottom line. There is going to be some testimony, and the question is how much testimony, about the fact that Gollo or whoever it was said there is a black crew. We're going to use a black crew. They're going to have vests. They're going to have guns. We'll use them to kick down the door or something like that. That's probably coming in.

The fact that they've done this before,

done it many other times, that's a whole different ball game. I'm not sure we need to go there.

Okay?

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MR. YOUNG: Okay.

THE COURT: I'm with you to that point, and I think Mr. Lacey is going to be with you until that point.

This stuff like these black guys are crazy, that kind of stuff, I don't think we need those kind of statements either, so — but there is going to be some testimony that there is talk about a black crew coming down with them, that they're going to have vests, they're going to have guns.

That limited testimony for sure is going to be coming in. The fact that these other, let me say, extrajudicial statements are made aren't necessarily coming in. We're not going to be — we're not going to be trying to prove whether they committed another home invasion or not. That's really not the issue. The issue is, were they involved in this one.

MR. YOUNG: And while we're redacting the February 4 statement, I was just talking to Mr. Cooper about that, and so I speak for him a little bit too, I can see where the Government

would like to redact some of that language out of the February 4 statement, and I'm -- I'm not sure 2 3 that the defense team is going to go along with that, because it displayed some real derogatory 4 language and disrespect and disregard for blacks 5 6 generally. 7 THE COURT: All right. You look at what they put and you tell them what else you want out 8 of that February 4th meeting. I remember that 9 there was quite some derogatory stuff that was 10 said, and a lot of it was said by the confidential 11 informant, if my memory is correct. 12 MR. LACEY: Most of it was said by the 13 Mexican defendants. There was some, relatively 14 15 speaking, a very small part by the informant. THE COURT: All right. 16 MR. YOUNG: On to the next one, Your 17 Honor? 18 THE COURT: On to the next one. 19 Seven and 12, I've got some 20 MR. YOUNG: comments to both of these that are somewhat --21 THE COURT: Postarrest statements? 22 MR. YOUNG: Seven is a Bruton motion with 23 respect to the postarrest statements, yes, sir. 24

THE COURT: Who made a post arrest

statement that the Government is trying to get in in their case in chief?

MR. YOUNG: Well, everybody made postarrest statements when they were stopped. I'm maybe misinterpretering what the Government says in its response to No. 7.

It talks -- it distinguishes nontestifying codefendants and defendants going to trial. Now, the defendants that go to trial may well also be nontestifying codefendants, and if that's the case, under Bruton, I don't want to be hearing from any of these other nontestifying codefendants as well.

The reason this is concerning me is, because I look down to the response at No. 12 with respect to the Colt python. The Colt Python was used to murder somebody's father in Vacaville years ago. That person is now doing jail time. He apparently sold it at a pawnshop before, and it never got found. It turned up.

That's obviously not relevant to anything, but the Government's response at 12 is that it may use Ja'Cory Ranger's postarrest statement regarding knowledge and possession of that particular Colt Python, and since, since Ja'Cory Ranger is my client Jerome Ranger's brother, I certainly don't

want Ja'Cory Ranger's statements coming in in my client's trial, because anything my client's brother said is quite naturally going to be imputed, is going to rub off on my client.

Ja'Cory Ranger claimed several of the guns that were in his vehicle. Now, that may have been ill-advised on his part, but anything that he said that hurts himself as one of the two drivers in this case is going to rub off on the other driver, which is his brother.

So I want to make sure that the codefendant's statements are not coming in in my case. Both the codefendants who've already pled and the codefendants who are going to trial with me, I don't think there is a distinction between them. They're all codefendant statements to me.

THE COURT: Mr. Lacey?

MR. LACEY: Your Honor, counsel's correct. All three defendants made some sort of statement postarrest. One example he refers to is Ja'Cory Ranger admitting to borrowing one of the weapons that was seized that day from a third party. We think that that is admissible, should be admissible. It's an admission against that defendant.

Mr. Young's client made several admissions 1 as well implicating himself or saying that they 2 3 partook in search activities that morning, going to 4 a 7/11 and some other things that we may have heard 5 -- or Circle K. They were going to go hunting. 6 That was to justify the weapons being present. 7 That was one of the things that was thrown out there. 8 So we think it is relevant, and that is an 9 issue that will need to be addressed. 10 THE COURT: Let me see those statements, 11 too, before we get there. 12 MR. LACEY: Of course. 13 MR. COOPER: Can I ask a question, Your 14 Honor? 1.5 THE COURT: Sure. 16 MR. COOPER: Given what Mr. Lacey has just 17 indicated and your request to see the statements, 18 did you want -- I haven't done it yet, but it's 19 been in the back of my mind throughout. The 20 potential Bruton issue, did you want a brief or any 21 authority on the Bruton possibilities? 22 I think I know Bruton fairly 23 THE COURT: well, but until I see what the statements are, I 24

don't need you to -- I don't need you to chop down

any more trees. MR. COOPER: I can see that coming down 2 3 the pike, actually. MR. YOUNG: The other motions I had were 4 all pretty quick, and I think the Government's 5 addressed them, Your Honor. 6 7 With respect to bullet holes in Ja'Cory's car that were put there by one of his friends, the 8 gunshot wound to Ja'Cory's --9 10 THE COURT: Slow down. MR. YOUNG: The bullet holes in Ja'Cory's 11 car that were put there by a friend. The gunshot 12 wound to Cory's --13 THE COURT: Is it qunshot -- is the bullet 14 hole in the car relevant in the case in chief? 15 MR. LACEY: Not relevant. Not going to be 16 brought in by us. 17 THE COURT: All right. The fact he shot 18 himself in the leg, is that relevant? 19 MR. LACEY: No, and he may not have been 20 shot by himself, but whatever the case, we're not 21 going into it. 22 THE COURT: All right. 23 MR. YOUNG: Ghermon Tucker's January 6 24 joyride in my client's vehicle. 25

THE COURT: No. 1 MR. YOUNG: And obviously Ardawwn's prior 2 defaced weapon arrest, none of that's coming in? 3 4 THE COURT: Ardawwn Bryant's prior defaced 5 weapons arrest? Depends on whether he testifies or 6 not. 7 MR. YOUNG: I don't think he will be, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right. Otherwise his 9 arrest wouldn't be necessarily relevant, would it? 10 MR. YOUNG: No, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Do you agree Mr. Lacey? 12 MR. LACEY: I do, Your Honor. 13 That's all I have, Your Honor. MR. YOUNG: 14 MR. LACEY: I would point out that the --15 Mr. Tucker being arrested in Mr. Ranger's vehicle 16 or being pursued by the police, we don't see the 17 relevance of that pursuit, but we do have someone 18 from law enforcement to say that, on a particular 19 day, that Mr. Tucker was in Mr. Ranger's vehicle. 20 That may be relevant to show the 21 associations between these people, again, in a more 22 -- in a sterile environment, asking Officer Jon, 23 can you tell us what happened on this date? Yes. 24

On this date, at this location, I stopped this

vehicle registered to Mr. Ranger. Who was in the vehicle? Mr. Tucker. And just stop it cold.

Again, for associations, not to go anything further as far as any legal pursuit or anything else, unlawful flight that may have taken place.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LACEY: Your Honor, one thing I'd also request of the Court, a week before trial we're going to be making our witness list available, exhibit list, and the other things we've talked about.

I would also request to the Court to have the defense do the same a week before trial, to give us the witness list, with the exception, of course, of their clients, who may or may not testify.

MR. COOPER: Well, I'm in the process of preparing that lengthy list, Your Honor.

THE COURT: A lengthy list?

MR. COOPER: As we speak.

MR. LACEY: If we could have it a week before trial at the same time as ours, that would be appreciated.

THE COURT: Mr. Armstrong?

MR. ARMSTRONG: No objection to that. 1 THE COURT: Mr. Young? 2 3 MR. YOUNG: I'm in the process, Your 4 I'm going to have to return to Phoenix, if 5 I can get up there this week. There are a number 6 of people that I need to talk to. The case has 7 changed a lot since I was up there last summer. need to talk to the witnesses again and see who's 8 -- who it is that I want to use. 9 THE COURT: Do you think you can get it to 10 them a week before trial? 11 MR. YOUNG: I think so. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 13 MR. LACEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 14 MR. COOPER: No, Your Honor. 1.5 MR. ARMSTRONG: No. Thank you. 16 THE COURT: I have one question. How long 17 do we think the trial's going to take? 18 MR. COOPER: I think if it was just one 19 lawyer and the prosecutors maybe two weeks, but I 20 really think with three attorneys it will be three 21 weeks, on top of which, as I want to remind you 22 again, the first week is going to be a little bit 23 abbreviated. 24 THE COURT: I remember you have someplace 25

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you have to be. Have you already rented the
2
    tuxedo?
             MR. COOPER: I am not in the wedding. I
3
    am an observer.
4
              THE COURT: You have to a wear a suit or
5
    something.
6
             MR. COOPER: I'll wear a tie.
7
              THE COURT: You'll wear a what?
8
             MR. COOPER: A tie.
9
             THE COURT: And a coat?
10
             MR. COOPER: Well, maybe.
11
              THE COURT: All right. I'll get a ruling
12
    out on these motions so you know exactly where you
13
    are.
14
              Thank you.
15
             MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you, Your Honor.
16
             MR. LACEY:
                          Thanks, Your Honor.
17
              (Proceedings concluded in this matter.)
18
19
20
21
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23
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25
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CERTIFICATE

I, Erica R. Grund, do hereby certify that
I took the machine shorthand notes in the foregoing
matter; that the same was transcribed via computeraided transcription; that the preceding pages of
typewritten matter are a true, correct, and
complete transcription of those proceedings
ordered, to the best of my skill and ability.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 2013.

s/Erica R. Grund Erica R. Grund, RDR, CRR Official Court Reporter